臨床評価部会総会

Location Flexible Trials

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Our Purpose - Pfizer

Breakthroughs that change patients' lives

Virtual Clinical Trials (VCTs)

Current Situation

- No official definition of Virtual Clinical Trials (VCTs) yet
- Different types of trials have been started by several companies and academia

Pfizer - Breakthroughs that change patients' lives

Location Flexible Trials

- Can maximize patient-centricity by allowing the study participant more flexibility in **how** and **where** she/he participates in a clinical trial
- Doesn't have to be an all or nothing approach

Traditional Clinical Trials vs Location Flexible Trials

	Traditional		Location Flexible (example)	
Awareness of Clinical Trial	Introduce/ screen by Investigators		SNS, internet searches by patients	
Informed Consent Process	Study sites, face-to-face		Registry software/ eConsent	
Dispensing Study Medication	Study sites		Direct-to-trial participant shipping	
Data Collection	Regular site visits/ hospital admission		Collect remotely/ local lab, imaging center	
After Clinical Trial			Trial experience survey etc.	

Why We're Doing It

- Focuses on the needs of all patients, whoever and wherever they might be
- Improves enrollment and retention ultimately speeding up timelines, so medicine can get to patients faster
- Provides a more diverse and representative patient population

80%	1/3	59.8%
of patients would join a trial if the site were within 30 minutes of their home[1)]	of all investigative sites enroll zero or one patient in a typical clinical trial[2)]	responded the physical location of the study center is important[3)]

1) Komathi Stern (Genentech/Roche), 2) e.g., CMR and KMR: http://www.appliedclinicaltrialsonline.com/enrollment-performance-weighing-facts?id=&sk=&date=&pageID=2, 3) JAMA Netw Open. 2018;1(6):e182969. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.2969

Key Success Factors

- Engagement with all stakeholders (patients, investigators, PMDA, IRBs, CROs, pharmacies, third-party vendors such as telemedicine or mobile HCPs (e.g., nurses, physicians) during the protocol design process
- Requirements for trial-specific procedures
- Determine who is responsible for the management of source documents at flexible/local sites
- Have clear map of data flow, data storage, and data management plan
- User friendly instruction guide with local language
- Technological support to provide adequate training and troubleshooting for all patients
- Delegation of authority and responsibilities in the context of VCTs (DCTs, LFTs) should not differ from traditional trials
- Keep/ increase clinical trial quality high

First ‘Virtual’ Clinical Trial Allowing Patients to Participate Regardless of Geography in 2011 in the US

REMOTE Trial

Methods: Exploratory, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, single-center, Phase 4 trial to test a novel web-based trial design for evaluating the efficacy and safety of tolterodine ER 4 mg in US participants with OAB

Primary objective: To compare the efficacy of tolterodine ER versus placebo in participants with OAB after 12 weeks of treatment using a web-based trial design

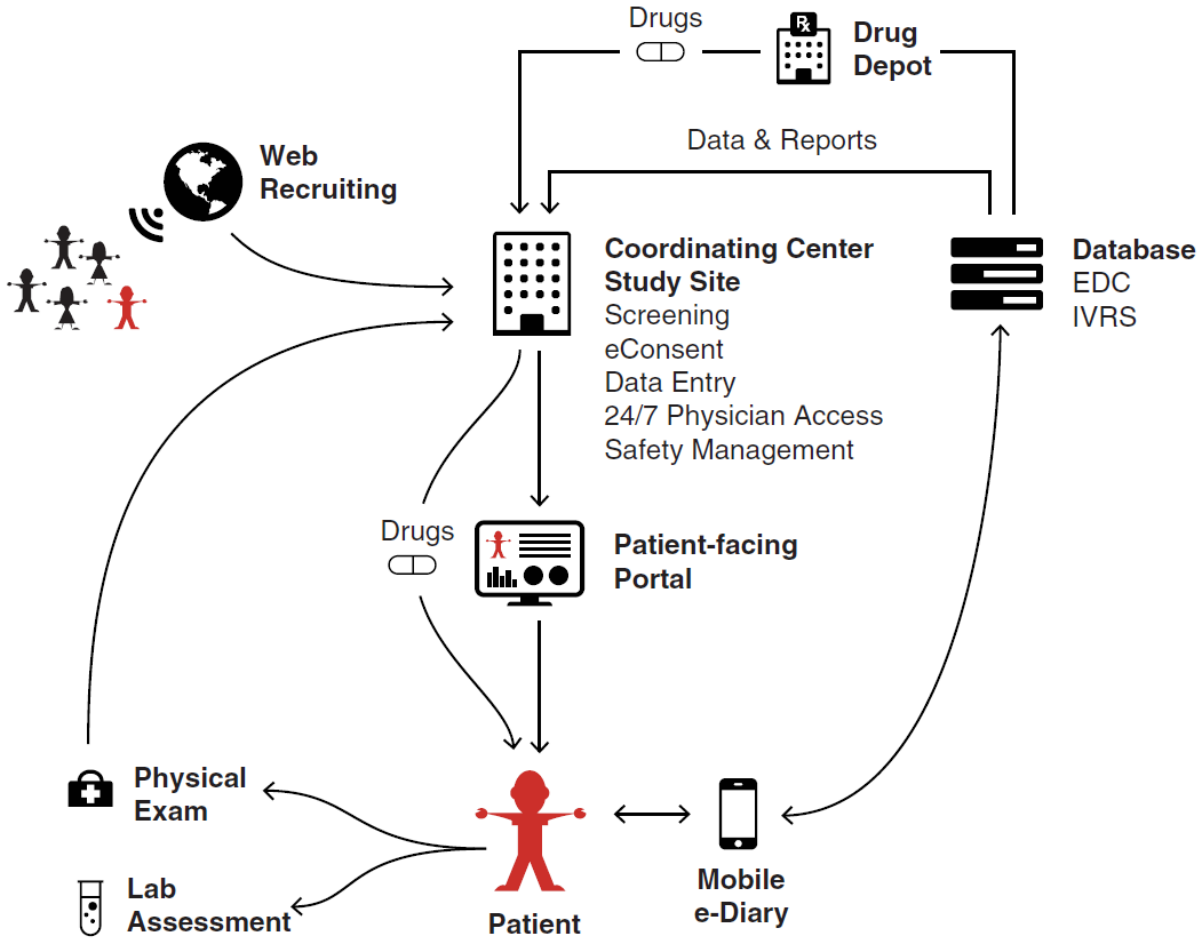
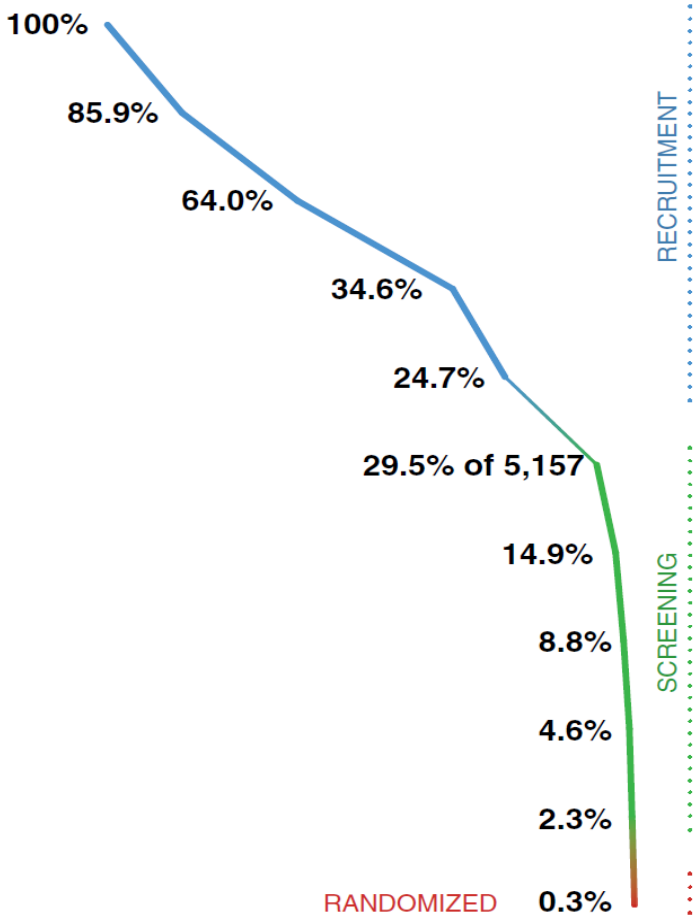


Fig. 2. Electronic data collection and management. EDC = electronic data capture, IVRS = interactive voice response system.

Ref.: M. Orri et al. / Contemporary Clinical Trials 38 (2014) 190-197

Insights from Our Experience



RECRUITMENT	**20,901**	Viewed study introduction web page
	17,950	Viewed study introduction online video
	13,373	Viewed account registration page
	7,230	Completed account registration page
	5,157	Reconfirmed e-mail address
SCREENING	**1,519**	Eligible on incontinence and demographics
	770	Verified identity
	456	Viewed, passed, and signed informed consent
	237	Eligible on medical history, investigator countersigned
	119	Eligible on lab tests and physical exam, if required
	18	Eligible and randomized after completing two 3-day bladder e-diaries during placebo run-in

Fig. 3. Participant disposition. Percentages at each step of recruitment were calculated using the number of participants who viewed the study introduction web page as the denominator. Percentages at each step of screening were calculated using the number of participants who reconfirmed their e-mail address as the denominator.

Ref.: M. Orri et al. / Contemporary Clinical Trials 38 (2014) 190-197

Insights from Our Experience

Table 1
Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics.

	Placebo ($n = 6$)	TOL ER ($n = 12$)
Gender, *n* (%)		
Female	6 (100)	12 (100)
Mean (range) age, year	46.2 (31–64)	48.4 (28–66)
Race, *n*		
White	4	9
Black	1	2
Asian	1	1
OAB/UUI diagnosis, *n* (%)	6 (100)	12 (100)
Mean (range) duration since diagnosis, year	3.5 (1.2–15.7)	3.3 (1.3–30.3)
Mean (SD) micturitions/24 hours	9.9 (1.7)	11.5 (3.5)

OAB = overactive bladder, SD = standard deviation, TOL ER = tolterodine extended release, UUI = urge urinary incontinence.

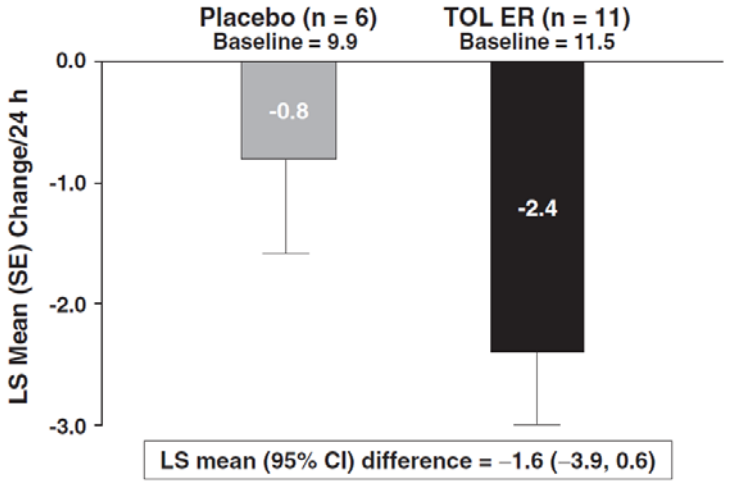


Fig. 4. Change from baseline to week 12 in micturitions per 24 hours (primary efficacy endpoint). CI = confidence interval, LS = least squares, SE = standard error, TOL ER = tolterodine extended release.

Ref.: M. Orri et al. / Contemporary Clinical Trials 38 (2014) 190-197

From Patients' Perspectives - Workshop with Patients -

Objectives: "For Better Clinical Trials"

- To clarify Patient Journey (from the first hospital visit to completion of clinical trial or further) of a certain disease, e.g. DMD (Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy), NASH (non-alcoholic steatohepatitis)
- To identify issues and hurdles in terms of patients' participation in clinical trials
- To propose ideas for providing solutions by leveraging new technology that would improve quality and effectiveness of clinical trials

Voices from the Patients & Their Families

Insights from Workshops with Patients

- Gaining understanding from others (e.g. school teachers, grandparents, and managers at work)
- Informed Consent
- Supporting tools for clinical trials (e.g. concomitant drug information)
- Number of site visits
- Searchability of clinical trial information in Japan
- Thank you letter

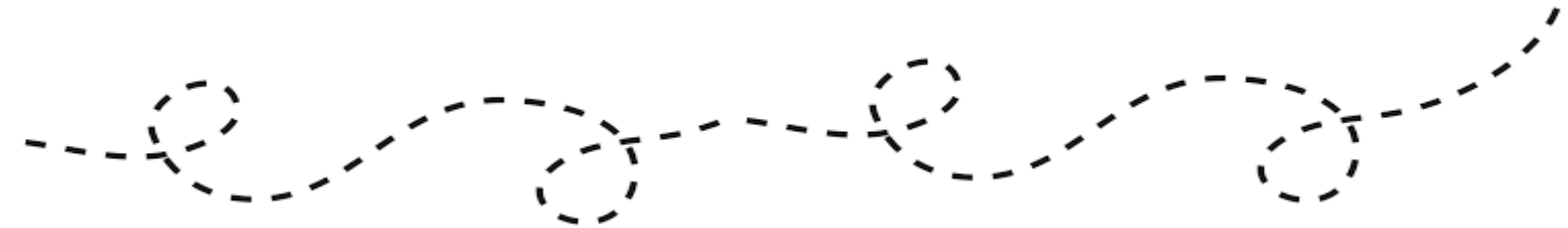
Since the full introduction of Virtual Clinical Trials to all clinical trials is not an objective, it is important to think about various approaches that will improve convenience for patients.

Activities Currently We are Doing/ Planning in Japan

Planning

During the Clinical Study

After Trial Completion



Patients' Workshop

Meet with Regulatory Bodies

Disclose Names of Study Sites

eConsent

Direct-to-Trial Participant Shipping (medication)

Direct-from-Trial Participant Shipping (samples)

Thank You Letter

Patient Lay Summary

The Most Important Next Steps to Initiate Local Flexible Trials

Communicate with the patients to get insights about patients' and their families' needs, their life, their environment, familiarity with new technology, their preference for how and where they participate in a clinical trial